AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE. REPUBLICAN SENATORS CONTENDING WITH EACH OTHER-THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN TO STEAL THE PRESIDENCY-THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

The Immediate Deficiency bill was or-dered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday, without a political debate, greatly to the surprise of the Democrats. A debate, however, will precede the passage of the bill to-day. An amen ment offered by Mr. Blaine to allow the employés of the Public Printing Office the same holidays as are enjoyed by the clerks in the Departments, led to a somewhat acrimonious debate between Republican Senators. The Democratic plan to steal the Presidency by giving seats of Republican Representatives to Democrats, is being carefully matured. No important report has been submitted by the Senate Pensions Committee. There has been great waste of public money in printing the Kellogg-Spofford testimony.

THE IMMEDIATE DEFICIENCY BILL. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AVOIDING DEBATE-THE BILL TO BE PASSED TO-DAY-THE COURSE OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The General Deficiency bill was carried to its third reading this afternoon, the Republicaus having moved to strike out the general legislation attached to the Marshal's clause, and recorded their votes upon it. The political debate, to take place to-morrow, will be followed by the immediate passage of the bill.

Orders have been promulgated to-night to all Democratic Senators to keep their mouths shut tomorrow, and not allow themselves to be provoked into any debate whatever. Senator Eaton will be master of ceremonies, and a more discrete selection could not have been made. Republicans will find it vain to attempt to draw him out, when he does not wish to be drawn out. Whether he will be able to inspire his associates with the same power of selfcontrol is a problem to which attaches considerable

The fact that the Republicans did not seek to debate the political features upon this bill, when the motion to strike off the rider was pending, as it was expected they would do, was a matter of conwas expected they would do, was a matter of considerable surprise to the Democrats. The reason which led the Republicans to postpone the debate until the bill should be put upon its passage, is understood to be a belief that if the faults of the political portions were painted out, the Democrats would seek to amend it. The Republicans were determined that if the rider was passed at all the Democrats should be responsible not only for its substance but its language. The course taken by the Republican Senators was decided upon in caucus last night.

THE PLAN TO STEAL THE PRESIDENCY. CONTESTED ELECTION CASES BEFORE THE HOUSE-MR.SLEMONS'S CASE DECIDED-OTHER CASES DE LAYED TO FURTHER THE PLAN TO THWART THE

WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 149 to 21, to-deed decided the contested election case of Bradley against

lemons in favor of the latter.

Mr. Weaver, of Iows, who is the leader of the "Third Party" in the House, and who managed Mr. Bradley's case, tried, but failed, to get a vote by yeas and nays, and the matter was disposed of in the twinkling of an eye.

Charman Springer, who had returned from his visit to New-York, then tried to get the House to take up the Curtin-Younm case. This effort was defeated by a majority, which desired to consider the Senate amendments to the Star route deficiency bill.

Mr. Springer evidently felt some chagrin at his defeat. There is much to be said, however. The Appropriations Committee is much further along with its work than the Elections Committee is. Four months ago the Democratic members of the latter committee were very free with promises of industry and early action on all contested elec-tion cases. They would not be to blame, they said, if a single one of these cases were left undisposed of by the House at the end of this session

There were about a dozen cases of contest bethe contestant had been guilty of laches, which ought to have kept him out of court. Four months have passed and only two cases have been reported to the House. One of these was disposed of to-day.

Among the cases still in committee are three in which the country generally is interested because the decisions in regard to them will possess National political significance. The first of these is the Indiana case of McCabe against Orth, which the committee recently decided to reopen. The second is the case of Donnelly against Wash

burn, regarding the progress of which the readers of The Tribune have been kept pretty fully informed. There is some talk that this case is to be held in abeyance until next Winter. Chairman Springer is reported to be in favor of this course, he fearing that if Mr. Washburn is ousted his own chances of election to Congress next Fall will be alim. But Mr. Springer and a majority of the Democratic members of the Elections Committee have already gone so far in this case that they can deceive nobody as to their purpose. They may as well go

on and consummate the iniquity.

The third case is that of Bisbee against Hull. The arguments in this case were concluded eight weeks ago. Since then nothing has been done in regard to it by the sub-committee which has it in charge. The apparent purpose is not to get it bevery near the close of next session. There is very little reason to doubt that if this case could be brought to a vote in the House, Mr. Bisbee would be scated. He has one of the strongest cases that was ver before Congress, and a great many Democrats admit the justice of his claim. But if he were given the scat which belongs to him, and which is now occupied by Mr. Hull, the Congressional vote of Florida would be a tie, and that State would no longer stand in the Democratic column. As it stands longer stand in the Democratic column. As it stands now, Florida would cast a vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in case the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. Similar considerations govern the Democratic in regard to the other two cases mentioned.

If Mr. Washburn's seat can be stolen, the vote of Minnesota will be safe for a Democratic candidate in the House of Representatives, instead of being, as now, Republican. If Judge Orth's seat should be given to McCabe, the vote of Indiana would depend upon Mr. De LaMatyr, who is under too many obligations to the Democratis to disoblige them.

It is safe to predict that if there is no election of a President by the people next November, the Democrats will deny Mr. Busbee's claim, and will unseat both Mr. Otth and Mr. Washburn. They will thus be able to thwart the will of the people and elect a

both Mr. Ofth and Mr. Washburn. They will thus be able to thwart the will of the people and elect a Democratic President, and that is their only ambition. If the hope of capturing the Presidency and the spoils of office was destroyed, the Democratic party would fall to pieces to-morrow. It could not be held together for a day, even in the House of Representatives, were it not for the celesive power of that hope.

HOLIDAYS IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE. AN AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BLAINE WHICH NEARLY LED TO A QUARREL AMONG REPUBLI-CAN SENATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 31.-There was a speck of a family quarrel among the Republicans of the Senate

Sepator Blaine proposed an amendment to the Deficiency bill, which would enable the employes of the Government Printing Office to observe the National holidays, as employes in all other branches of the Government service do. without losing their pay for the time they are absent. Senator Blaine said it had been the custom, from the foundation of the effice, to give the "printer boys" a holiday on public holidays, until the last year when, for some unexplained reason, the Public Printer had deducted a day's pay from the wages of those who

absented themselves on such occasions. Senator Edmunds made the point that the proposed amendment was general legislation, and was,

therefore, not in order upon an appropriation bill. lowed, in which Senator Dawes, Senator Edmunds, Senator Carpenter, and Senator Blaine particinaturedly.

The Chair sustained the point of order against the

amendment, and Senator Blaine, after making a gallant struggle to secure the old-time privileges for the printers, decided not to appeal from the de-cision of the Chair.

It is probable that a special bill, designed to ac-complish the same object, will be brought in and

EVADING RESPONSIBILITY. THE EXPENSIVE BLUNDER OF PRINTING REJECTED TESTIMONY IN THE RELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Murch 31.—By reason of the blunder, as it is charitably said to be, of some one whose duty it was to supervise the getting up of the testig to be included, as a part of the testimony, the evidence of E. L. Webber, together with certain affidavits which were ordered to be stricken out, the Senate has to-day ordered the whole edition to be withdrawn and sent back to the Public Printer in order that the passages objected to may be stricken

In the debate upon the matter, which consumed about an hour to-day, Senator Hill, the chief presccutor, and Senator Saulsbury, the Chairman of the Committee ou Privileges and Elections, declared that they were not responsible for the error, as neither of them deemed it his dury to give the mat-

ter any personal attention.

There was a disposition manifested to lay the blame upon the committee's stenographer, and as he had no defenders upon the floor of the Senate, it was left there.

REORGANIZING THE PENSION SYSTEM. EPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PENSION -AN ABLE REVIEW OF THE PENSION SYSTEM-UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COM-MITTEE-A NEW SYSTEM FOR PROVING CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Withers, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, has finished his report to accompany the bill for the reorganization of the pension system, and presented it in the Senate to-day. No stronger or more convincing document ever emanated from that con The report has the unanimous assent of the members of the committee, and the bill which it ac-

companies will have their enthusiastic support. The following are the most important portions of

THE SYSTEM OF PROVING PENSION CLAIMS. Under the system now in force the evidence upor which the Commissioner of Pensions settles pension and bounty land claims consists of records in the War and ment while in such service, civil records if any, which are pertinent, ex parte affidavits privately prepared by geons designated by the Government, for the most part in the claimant's immediate neighborhood, and who are paid the fee of one dollar only for each examination. In so far as claims are sustained by the records the evidence is all that can be expected or desired, but the parole evidence prepared and submitted in the manner above stated, especially if it is offered to establish the ritle to a pension, is, to say the least, very unsatisfactory while the medical and the surgical opinion of the examining surgeons is greatly weakened by reason of their known social and business relations in the community where the claimant resides.

For several successive years the Commissioner of Pen-

Exclusive of the \$25,000,000 appropriated by the acpensions in the cases which were already borne upon the rolls, nearly the whole of which has already been Commissioner that for the year ending June 30, 1881 it will require for the payment of the pensions \$40,000,000, and the amount for the payment of per after. The first payments upon newly allowed pensions

sions will continue to increase for several years thereafter. The first payments upon newly allowed pensional
during the current year will alone aggregate \$8,000,000,
or \$10,000,000, and the first payments will of necessity
continue to increase until the great body of the claims
have been disposed of. * *
With the facts presented in these tables before the
Senate, and considered in connection with the fact that
it requires, for the current pensions for the present
year, little less than \$33,000,000, the committee need
not attempt to emphasize the importance of the subject
which it has been considering, to wit, whether these
thousands of pension claims shall continue to be adjusted, and these vast sums of money continue to be expended, upder a system for the production of evidence
in support of claims upon the fund which has, for centuries, fallen into disuss among colliptened Nations in
the settlement of important questions in which the Govcrament is interested, as well as in the settlement of
questions arising between citizens.

It is the opinion of the Committee that a proper regard
for the rights of the people at large, as well as for the interests of all persons who, under the aprovisions of the
Pension laws, are estitled to pensions, requires a reconstruction of the system for settling the sension claims
upon such a basis as will furnish a reasonable security
to the tovernment against fraud and deception, and
promptly settle the vast number of claims which have
accumulated, as well as those which will hereafter be
filed.

HOW PENSION FRAUDS CAN BE REDUCED.

HOW PENSION FRAUDS CAN BE REDUCED.

The original bill had four principal objects in view First, to secure public proceedings in the preparation and prosecution of pension claims: second, to submit telligent, careful and exhaustive medical examination ; and fourth, an early settlement of the meritorios dence offered by claimants in support of their claims can be taken in a simple and convenient form of public proceedings and convenient form of public proceedings in the vicinity where the claumants and witnesses re side, and in the presence of sationized oneers of the foverment who may question them in relation to their means of knowledge of the facts to which they testify, and the medical examinations be made under similar conditions, the frauds upon the Government through the pension haw will be vastly reduced, the settlement of meritorious claims greatly hastened, and at the same time the elaimonts be relieved from many of the obstacles which they how encounter, and the expenses of obtaining their evidence considerably lessened; and that such proceedings will render unnecessary the longer continuance of the present method of investigating sussected frauds.

continuance of the present method of Investigating suspected frauds.
Many oil ctions have been presented to the committee and to individual members thereof, by remonstrance
and private letters, and in written argument, by gentlemen engaged in presenting pension claims. Without
consuming time in the discussion of these objections, it
is sufficient here to state that the committee has prepared the substitute for the original bill with the view
of climinating the features which were most screamously
chiected to, and believe that in the substitute a measure
is presented which will accomplish the objects sought
by the original bill, without subjecting the claimants to
the mean-veniences and expenses which, it was alleged,
they would be subjected to under the bill as originally
introduced.

introduced.

But one further comment need be offered by the committee, in submitting the substitute bill to the Senate That relates to a comparison of the cest to the Government of settling the claims between the present system and the one proposed.

The committee is informed by the Commissioner of Peusions that, under the system now in force the average number of witnesses upon all points in an invalid claim does not exceed six, and in the claims of widows, minors and dependent rela-tives, does not exceed eight. Upon this basis the expense to pension examiners and surgeons, in an invalid claim, would be, for the declaration, 50 cents; six wit nesses, \$3; one medical examiner, \$250; total, \$6 add for the contingency of additional medical exam add for the contingency of additional medical examinations at the rate of about one in every three cases, making a total average expense for pension examiners and surgeons in each invalid claim \$6.83; and for a claim of the widows' class, declaration, 50 cents; eight witnesses \$4. total, \$4.50. In addition to this it may be safely assumed that the cost of settling the claims, when the critence shall have been forwarded to the office, will not exceed the average cost of settling the claims which were settled during the year 1868, which was \$6.93. This would give a total average cost for settling invalid

claims of \$13.73, and for settling the claims of the widow class of \$11.43. The average cost of settling the claims of all classes in 1879, as abown in table 3, was \$18.70, and if the expense of the examining surgeons is added the average cost is increased to a little more than \$20 per case. It thus appears that making the most liberal estimate for expenses, under the proposed bill there will be a saving in the expenses of adjusting the claims of more than \$6 in the invalid cases, and upward of \$8.50 in the cases of widows, minors and dependent relatives. But this is not all. The Commissioner of Pensions informs the committee that it is his ollinion that the low average cost for 1879 cannot be expected to be maintained for any considerable period of years, with the present system, for the obvious reason that the difficulties which altend the settlement of the cases increase as we get further away from the war period.

The committee agree with the Commissioner in the view that under the proposed system, which will fairly test the truth of the testimony offered, fewer witnesses will be required to establish the claims than under the system where the office endeavors to make up for the unsatisfactory character of the exparte affidiavits by requiring cumulative evidence.

SOME IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Most of the information embodied in the tables which accompany the report has been made public.

The statement of frauds discloses the fact that 480 in-valid and 386 widows' claims were dropped during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, having been found to be fraudulent from their beginning. The aggregate amount previously paid out on these claims was \$004,154 41. In addition, 386 other widows' claims were

they were valid claims when granted, the pension ers had continued to draw the pensions illegally after their rights had terminated. The statement of the average work and expense

of the Pension Office from 1864 until 1879 discloses the fact that in the first named year it cost the claim. The cost gradually increased until in the year 1876 it averaged \$32.40. The years 1877, 1878 and 1879, covering the term of service of the present Commissioner of Pensions, show a gradual reduction in the cost of settling claims, the respective averages being \$25.41, \$20.55 and \$18.70.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL. SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL PASSED [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCEL]

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Mr. Kernan's bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and the recognition of Exhibition of arts, manufactures, etc., in New-York in

Fobruary 17, since when it has been amended, so that the corporation which it authorizes shall exist no longer the corporation which it authorizes shall exist no longer than until the 1st day of January, 1885. Congress, moreover, under the provisions of the bill as amended, may at any time alter, amend or repeal the act creating it, as in its judgment the public good shall require, and the United States shall not be liable for any of the acts, representations, etc., of the promoters of the enterprise. It is further provided that not less than \$1,000,000 shall be subscribed; and not less than 10 per centum thereof shall be paid in before said corporation shall do any corporate act, other than may be necessary to its organization; and no part of the capital stock or assets of said corporation shall be witadrawn by, refunded to, or divided amongs the stockholders, or any of them, until

THE DUTY ON PAPER. FINAL ACTION IN COMMITTEE YET TO BE TAKEN.

Committee yesterday, asked and obtained the unaut-mous consent of the committee to-day, to record his

It is learned that the proposition to place manufactured paper and wood pulp upon the free list was first offered yesterfaw by Mr. Feiton, of Georgia, who afterward accepted Mr. Kelley's suggestion that jute butts, unmanufactured flax, cic., be included. The notion was then put and carried as Mr. Kelley's amendment. The committee will meet again to-morrow to consider the subject further.

Not a few ramors are in circulation as to what will be the final action. The advocates of tariff reduction feel sanguine that the bill with the provisions aircady agreed upon will be reported to the House, and the triends of a protective tariff are equally sanguine that still other amendments will be added to the bill, until from the weight of accretion the entire fabric will fall.

TWO WEEKS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, March 31 .- The Marine Hoson the 10th of F-bruary, and the British ship "City o Mobile," sailed for Southwest Fess for orders February 21. Neither of the vessels had bills of health and it was reported that the "City of Mobile" lost 14 men with yellow fever at Rio who had been sent to the hospital at Jurujumba.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHIAMTON ACTES.
WASHIAMTON, Wednesday, March 31, 1880.
The Controller of the Currency reports the amount
of additional National Bank circulation lasted during
the month of March at #11,143,458.

Senator Coke to-day, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill originally reported, ratifying the agreement with Ute the Indians. These amendments do not change materially the general provisions of the original bill.

The public debt statement, which will be tasued to-

norrow, will show a reduction of about \$10,000,000 March will be about \$9,000,000, and those from cus-toms about \$19,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue for the about mouts of the fiscal year cading to-day will amount to about \$89,500,000, and the customs receipts to \$137,000,000. The Commissioner of the General Land Office can-celled the survey of the Calumet Lake, Cook County,

Ii)., to-day, together with all the entries and location public lands and the lake were surveyed. The lave ther were filed in the General Land Office to the effect that were fired in the General Land Office to the effect that the waters and receded, leaving available and useful lands. Upon such proof a resurvey was ordered, and the survey reëstabilished the facts set forth in the affi-davits. After this survey was approved it was alleged that the survey was made upon false representations of the facts, as the waters had not receded. General

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 31.-The Western Nati Association decided to-day to suspend the haif mills for two weeks longer from Monday next. Curcago, March 31 .- The receipts of cattle t the Union Stock Yards to-day were 8,500 head, being

the largest day's receipts in the history of Chicago's live stock trade. PHILADELPHIA, March 31 .- At the public sale of the stocks, bonds and other effects of the bank rupt estate of Jay Cooke & Co. here to-day there was no bid for Ogontz, Jay Cooke's former residence. One hundred and forty-six loss of Western land, appraised a \$115,880, were also offered without a bin being made.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUICIDE IN GEORGIA.

MONROE, Ga., March 31.—Robert Upsham has committed saicide. No re-son is assigned for the act. Upsham stood well in the community.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Sitka advices say the Winter has been unusually accepted Lieutenant Guertin, of the alcoppof-war Jamestown, was married to Miss Kate Omitoz, Mistag operations are at a standstill on account of the weather.

of the weather.

A SWINDLER SHOT DEAD.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—A man calling himself frank howard, who was knoon in Charleston, W. Va., as a windler, was shot and killed on Monds, at Peytona, on the Coal River, W. Va., by a man named Atkins, who claims that he shot hi in best defence.

he shot hi in its self-defence.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

PRIERSBURG, Va., March 31.—The cyclone which
passed over Brunawick County on Saturday hight was much
more disastrous in Dinwildie County, where the wind attained greater velocity. Immense pine trees were uprooted
and the roads are blockaded with them for miles.

and the roads are blockeded with them for miles.

A PROTEST FROM WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, MERCH 31.—The executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has sent a telegram to Washington protesting against the reported author of the Ways and Means Committee in relation to the tariff on woolled goods. It would be disastrous to wool manufacturers and sheep industry, the committee says, as the manufacturers cannot exist without a duty or from 25 to 30 per cent, after paying the duties on wool and other raw materials.

THE DELAWARE PLOT.

THE DISFRANCHISED REPUBLICANS, TO GET THE NAMES OF VOTERS RESTORED TO THE ASSESSMENT ROLL-WORKINGS OF LAWS SO EXECUTED AS TO DIPRIVE POOR REPUBLICANS

Republicans of Delaware were making efforts to get the names of disfranchised Republicans restored to the assessment rolls from which they had been omitted by Democratic officers. Colored citizens have been the principal sufferers from the strange restrictive laws and a partisan execution of them. This struggle for the right of voting has a direct bearing on the result of the Presidential fight in Delaware next Fall, and also upon the Senatorial prospects of Senator Bayard, who is confronted by the influence of the Saulsbury family.

DELAWARE'S TURN AT FRAUD.

NTO THE QUESTION OF RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE-RIVALRY OF TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS-BAY-ARD AGAINST THE SAULSBURY FAMILY.

esidential election here," said a Wilmington lawourt house, in the midst of a crowd of negroes who ad come to demand of the Levy Court their rights to-morrow, so far as our county is concerned, for the men who do not get upon the Assessors' rolls by the time this Court adjourns Wednesday afternoon will not be able to vote next November."

I described in a former letter the Democratic scheme for disfranchising large numbers of Republican voters by omitting their names from the Asthese names restored before the first of April and of the Democrats to keep as many of them off as possible is a more interesting phase of the Presidential contest in Delaware than any likely to be developed after the regular campaign begins. To witness the process of rehabilitating citizens who have been arbitrarily disfranchised by the Democratic assessors, I came this morning to this prim, aucient, sleepy little town.

"Why did the assessor leave your name off?" I asked of a respectable-looking colored man in the crowd hanging about the court-house door. "Reckon it was because I'm a Republican.

"Maybe he didn't know you were a voter." "He know'd me as well as he know'd his own father. I done live in St. George's Hundred dese ten years. My house is within sight of his'n."

handkerchief said he had lived twenty-eight years in his Hundred township, but the assessor refused to put his name on the list He declared that more St. George's. When the court-room door was opened, the crowd of disfranchised black voters concentrated ing. "Walk in, boys," said a white man, who had prudently kept out of the dark torrent of humanity Walk straight in! You've as good a right there as "We know we have," replies a stalwart negro as

he shouldered his way along, " and we's just a gwine

Levy Court, a body answering in most respects to our Boards of Supervisors in New-York, a dozen restoration to the voting list was required to present himself with the affidavit of a freeholder, and the

Court. A member would move that John Jones be eant's name was upon it. If not, the chairman rose and asked if John Jones were present. When Jones responded, he was asked how long he had lived in the Hundred. The reply being satisfactory, the chairman said to his colleagues, "Are you ready for the question", and then put it to vote with all parliamentary selemnity whether John Jones's name should go upon the roll. It takes a good deal of time to go through this nor.

formance, and as the Court only sits from half past en till four, with a recess for dinner, it will be im ten till four, with a recess for dinner, it will be impossible for it to dispose of all the cases before tomorrow night. The Republican leaders estimate that they will have nearly 300 voters in this county shut out who are entitled to go upon the rolls. They intend to bring as many of these men as they can rally into Court to-merrow, place the allidavits in their cases upon the table before the Commissioners, and demand that their names be enrolled, declaring at the same time that if the Court refuses on plea of want of time to take them ap separately, they will have the members indicted in the United States Court under the Federal Election Laws. This course was pursued in Kent County, and the Levy Court Commissioners yielded after consulting with Senator Saulsbury, who came on from Washington.

with senator Sansoury, who came on from Washington.

Xearly all the men I have questioned during the two hours I sat in the court-room this morning, were old residents of their respective localities. One said he had lived thirteen years in bis Hundred, another eighteen, another twenty-eight, and several declared that they had never lived anywhere else. There could be no question after hearing their statements that they have been purposely left off the Assessors' rolls to prevent them from voting next Fall.

One of the cases that came up this forenoon

left of the Assessors' rolls to prevent them from voting next Fall.

One of the cases that came up this forenoon showed the working of a device for distranchising voters which was not described in my letter of yesterday; an important part of the general scheme adopted in 1873 to reduce the Republican vote. A white mechanic from Wilmington applied to be put upon the roll. The delinquent tax book showed that he was returned March 27, 1879, as delinquent for a poll tax assesses in 1878. The law provides that unless delinquents are returned at least five days before the adjournment of the Levy Court on April 1, their cases cannot be taken up until after the expiration of a year from that date, and they are thus disfranchised not only during that year but for nearly the whole of the next year until the Court meets again in February. Some of the Democratic assessors are in the habit of making returns of Republican delinquents after the five days limit has expired, so as to keep them off the voting lists as long as possible, but delinquents of their own party are looked after and advised in season. The Wilmington mechanic found that because he had not paid a tax of 80 cents in 1878 he was deprived of the privilege of voting for Fresident in 1880.

I have seen a good many intriguing provisios in Southern state election laws, but none that counds

I have seen a good many intriguing provisios in conthern state election laws, but none that equals

I have seen a good many intriguing provisios in Southern state election laws, but none that equals this Delaware delinquent statute for glaring injustice; for, mind you, the voter has no remedy He may profile the back tax, but the Collector is expressly prohibited from receiving it. The disfranchisement is absolute; there is no escape from it. For neglecting to pay a trifling tax, which he was never asked to pay, for the Collectors under this new law do not make a personal demand for poll taxes, a voter is deprived of the most important right of citizenship for a personal demand for poll taxes, a voter is deprived of the most important right of citizenship for a personal demand for poll taxes, a voter is deprived of the most important right of citizenship for a personal demand for poll taxes, a voter is deprived of the most important with the constitution of Delaware makes every male citizen ef over 21 a voter provided he has paid a county tax within two years of the election at which he offers to vote, which tax should have been assessed at least six months before said election. But in their election law of 1873, and their method of enforcing it, the Democrats pay little attention to the Constitution. They require of a voter not only that he should have paid a county tax but that he shall have paid all county tax but that he shall have paid all taxes—property, poll, school, road and even the dog tax if he owns a dog. A man who falls to pay the tax on his dog is disfranchised, but if he pays it he cannot vote unless he has paid all other taxes assessed against him. The purpose of if he pays it he cannot vote unless he has paid all other taxes assessed against him. The purpose of all this system of restrictions, disqualifications and disfranchisements is evidently to limit the voting population by excluding to as great an extent as possible, the blacks of the county and the white Republican mechanics of the city, and thus keep

political power in the hands of a Democratic oligarchy made up chiefly of the old slaveholding class.

After the Republicans were beaten in 1876, they let everything go by default for two years. Large numbers did not pay their poll taxes and were put upon the delinquent lists. The general election of 1878 was carried by the Democrats almost without opposition. They secured everything. The Legislature was unanimously Democratic. All the county offices fell into their hands, and all the local offices except in four or five Hundreds. They were annoyed after their casy successes to learn this year that the Republicans were preparing to contest the State, and not a little frightened to find that the very apathy of their opponents in recent years was a source of strength to them now, because the disqualifications of nearly all the disfranchised Republican voters had expired, and they had become eligible to go upon the assessors's rolls again. It was a knowledge of this fact that caused the Democrats to set on foot this acheme for a fresh disfranchisment by an arbitrary exclusion of thousands of voters from the rolls.

The exceptional zeal displayed in this work in the county of Newcastle may be owing to the belief that Senator Bayard's reelection depends upon the Democrats carrying this county next Fall There are but three counties in the State. Each elects on one general ticket three Senators and seven members of the lower House. Mr Bayard is strong only in Newcastle County, In Kent and Sussex the Saulsbury in Mencastle County, In Kent and Sussex men exclusively, would it is feared, drop Bayard and put another Saulsbury in his place. Mr. Bayard will have some friends in the Legislature from these counties, but probably not enough to make a successful fight against the Saulsbury family would like to run the State themselves, and secure both the United States Senatorships. If Newcastle should lose his own county. In the struggle now going on for the right to vote next Fall, not only is the electoral vote of Delaware a

FOREIGN NEWS. THE LIBERALS GAINING.

A GAIN OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS CLAIMED BY THE LIBERALS.

In several boroughs and counties yesterday candidates were reflected without opposition. These theinde the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel North, C. N. Newdogate and Captain Beresford. Regarding the elecions at which voting took place, The Daily News in its

leading editorial says:

The first day's polling resulted in a great Liberal victory. There is a liberal gain of twenty-four scats and a loss of nine—maxing a per Liberal gain of lifteen; counting as thirty in a division of the House. The boroughs which voted yesterday have practically pronounced the docum of the Beacousfield Government. There is every reason to believe that the gains of yesterday will be increased to-day.

Some of the party gains were as follows:

Mr. Buzzard, Liberal, for Stamford; a Liberal gain.

Sir M. Fletcher, Conservative, for Horsham; a Conservative gain. J. Rankin, Conservative, for Scominster; a Conservative gain. B. R. Racild, Liberal, for Evestam; a Liberal gain. B. R. R. Garden, the London Aiderman, Conservative, for Barnetable; a Conservative gain. Captain Aylmer. Conservative gain. Lord Bearing, Liberal, for Machester; a Lord Bearing, Liberal, for Machester; a Liberal gain. Behard K. Kauston (Liberal), for Colchester; a Liberal gain. In Westminster the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admirally, (Conservative), is redicted by 9.033 votes, and Sir Charles Russell (Conservative) by 8.039, defeating John Morley and Sir A. Hobbouse, the Liberal candidates, who received 6.544 and 6.43 votes, respectively.

In Hackney, Professor Henry Faweett (Liberal) received 6.366 and John Hoims 16.997 votes, and were releated, defeating Mr. Bartley (Conservative), who polled 10.322 votes.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, March 31, 1880. The lighter which has been constructed to onvey the obelisk hence to New-York has been successfully launched, and is now being towed into the

GRANT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

HEARTY PUBLIC WELCOME-GREAT CROWDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—General Grant nd party were two hours and a half behind time in ching Morgan City to-day, owing to a severe wind which delayed the steamer Harlan. The Committee of Thirry from New-Orleans, headed by Mayor Patten, and including Dr. Joseph Scott, Collector Badger, which delayed the steamer Harian. The Committee of Thirty from New-Orleans, headed by Mayor Patten, and including Dr. Joseph Scott, Collector Badger, Marshal Waarten, and the presidents of Cotton Exchange and Clearing House associations were at Algiers waiting for idm. At Algiers twenty-one guns were fired announcing his arrival, and a large number of tugs and propellers on the river blew whistles. The shipping of all nations displayed bunting. When the level was reached in the city the old Washington Bat try that served through the Republican party is the only party in this country that has the courage and ability io carry distance and ought not to be trusted to secure either cannot and ought not to be trusted to secure either of these primary conditions of good government, though there are many men in that party whose friending I highly prize. I have a profound distrust of the principles, tendencies, and aims of the principles, tendencies, and aims of the principles. I have a profound distrust of the principles tendencies, and aims of the principles.

iery that served through the Bebellion in the Army of Virginia fired a salute.

The wharf was completely covered with a dense crowd of people and with difficulty the procession moved up 5t. Louis street. As the procession advanced the streets were liced, and the house tops and belocutes were crowded with poople, cheering and waving hand-kerchiefs as long as General Grant was in sight. Aithough the route was fully live miles long the lam grew no less but literally packed the thoroughfures. It was one continual ovation from the wharf to the St. Charles Hotel.

Hotel.

From the balcony of the St. Charles, General Grant reviewed a procession beaded by the 13th United States infantry, followed by two regiments of Louislana State Guards, the New-Orleans artillery, and every elvic organization in the city. In the St. Charles pariors General Bussey, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address of welcome, to which General Grant replied briefly and in fitting terms.

LABOR CONTENTIONS.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., March 31 .- Six hun-Cross Creek Cont Bock, at Port Johnson, yesterday de are now receiving 15 cents an hour. The demand was refused by the companies, but this morning they agreed to give the mea 18 cents an hour. Most of the men accepted this arrangement and went to work. A strike may attle over.

TROY, N. Y., Murch 31 .- The first week of the Cohoes crine ends to-day. In wages, \$30,000 has been lost rently no peacer settlement than they were at the be That they (the we evers) in the employ of the Harmony Mills would not resume work until the demands of the spinners were acceded to.

THE COLLEGE BOAT RACES.

NEW-LONDON, Conu., March 31 .- Captain Hammond, representing the Harvard freshman crew, and Captains Rossiter and Editidge, representing the Columbia Collego freshman erew, met in New London to-day and agreed to row a two miles straight-away race on the Thames at noon, Wednesday, July 7. Representatives of the Harvard and Yale University erews will meet here Friday to arrange the conditions of a race to be rowed on the Thames July 2.

TILDEN AND THE RURAL PRESS.

Oswego, N.Y., March 31 .- The Palladium of to-morrow will contain seventy answers from fifty countles in this state to the following question, put to the rural Democratic press: "What in your judgment is the sentiment of the majority of the Democracy of your county as to the advisability of nominating Mr. Tilden." Fifty-seven responded against and thirdeen in favor.

KEMBLE IN ATLANTIC CITY. PHILADELPHIA, March 31 .- It seems to be

generally understood in this city to-night that Wm. H. Kemble will return to this city from Atlantic City, where he is at present, probably to-morrow, and will go to Har-risburg on Saturday at the furthest. There is no definite knowledge as to the whereabouts of the other fugitives. BLAINE IN FAVOR IN KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, March 31 .- A private dispatch rom Topeka, Kan., says that the vote for chairman of the State Convention stood 197 to 111. This is regarded as a test of the strength of Blaine and Grant. The same dispatch predicts a bolt of the Grant men for one and prinaps two Congressional districts.

STAMPING OUT BRIBERY.

CHICAGO, March 31 .- Burdette E. Patten.

a private detective, who acted as a go-between in the case of bribing a juror, for which an attorney named Gribler recently was sentenced to aix mouths' imprison-ment, to day received a similar sentence for contempt of court, tor attemping to bribe a jurer. ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIG

STATEMENT OF THEM BY ME SH PLAN FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY MR. TO STILL HUNT-KEARNEY'S DEPEAT-VIRO

Mr. Sherman addressed the Republicant Mansfield, O., last night, great issues of the campaign. He personally he would not continue to Chicago, with substantial unanimity. Kearney ticket has been defeated in San Francisco by a emphatic majority. A committee of the Democratic Union has proposed a plan for settling the differences in the party in this State. The results of the Westchester County town election

AN ADDRESS BY SECRETARY SHERMAN. THE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT OF OHIO REPUBLICAN SITUATION REVIEWED-THE GREAT ISSUES OF

THE CAMPAIGN. • MANSFIELD, O., March 31.—Secretary Sherman o-night addressed a large audience at Miller's Hall, in

to-night addressed a large audience at Miller stall, in which he said:

I noticed in coming here that some of the papers are discussing why I came to Mansfield. In this con nection the speaker made a jocular reference to ued : " By the course of recent events, and not by my own seeking, my name is mentioned among those from whom the Republican party will select one to carry its banner in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not egotistic to state this fact, and it would not be

to put themselves to trouble on my account without a frank avowal that I was willing to accept, and without services of others, nor to seek this lofty elevation by dishonorable means or lying evasions or pretence [Applause.] In this way, and in this way only, am I a candidate; but with great doubt whether, if nominated I would meet the expectations of friends, and resolved, in case of failure, that I will abide cheerfully and kindly

The Republican party is the party of principle and the Democratic party is the party of opposition. The Republican party wins only upon its bold leadership on questions of public policy. It proposes now to maintain the policy of resumption and refunding, which has been so successfully executed thus far, but must be supported hereafter by the friendly action of the Government. It proposes to maintain and enforce the con-

and Judicial branches of the Government as an interest calculated.

After alluding to the marked change in the condition of the country since 1877, when the Democrats began to come into power, he said:

"Three years ago our financial condition was as desperate and dangerous as it has been at any time since the foundation of the Government. Great bodies of discontented men, deprived of making a livelhood by honest labor, by the hardness of the times, were tramping through the country, stopas desperate and dangerous as it has been at any time sines the foundation of the Government. Great bodies of discontented men, deprived of making allveiblood by honest labor, by the hardness of the times, were tramping through the country, stopping railroads and adding to the general calamity by riots and violence. Our paper money was below par, and universal distrust pervaded all classes of men, and although our public credit has been well maintained by the strict observance of public obligations, yet our bonds bearing four and a half per cent interest were sold at par slowly and with difficulty. I call your attention now to the views expressed in my speech here on the 17th of August, 1877, mon the policy of the Administration in respect to resumption and redunding.

Mr. Sherman here read extracts from a printed copy of the speech referred to.

THE ALIERED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. Every promise and pronhecy therein made has been literally fulfilled, and the conditions then existing are now happily changed. From surplus revenues, without any increase of taxation. - our debt is now being rapidly reduced, and this very month the reduction is greater than in any former month cince the creation of the debt, being \$14,000,000 [Great applause.] Hundreds of millions of our honds,

igners applicated. Hundreds of millions of our honds, bearing 4 per cent interest, have been sold, at or above par, and our credit is so advanced that they can now be sold in future operations at a very large premium, and bonds may perhaps be negotiated successfully at a still lower rate of interest.

Our pointeal condition is also vastly improved. The Republican party at the last Autumn elections carried, etter by a majority or plurality, every State in the North where elections were held, and it is confidently believed that we would have carried indiana and Oregon it there had been any elections for the Republican these two did are carried from an interest and there are not gettered from so doing by the law-less violence and terrorism that in 1875 and 1876 defeated the will of a in Jarry of the voiers.

Such is the changed condition of affairs in which we are about to enter into the Presidential contest of the present year.

Such is the changed condition of attairs in which was are about to enter into the Presidential contest of the present year.

I do not, fellow-chitzens, attribute all these results to the polley of the Republican party alone, but I do say that without a steady and are maintenance of Republican policy they would have been inpossible. Providence, by give I us bounteens crops and the people "a mind to work," has, since resumption, greatly aried this policy. We admit thus and are thankful for It, but it is certain that if the Benochatte ideas of the fast or present Congress had prevaled our credit would still be lanquid and our industries would still be laboring under the effects of a depreciated and disordered carreagy.

It is the policy of the Republican party, firmly maintained and enforced in the mist of doubt, dissaier and partial defeat, that is the chief human cause of the great change in our adare; and now the question for the people of the United States to determine is whether they will allow this policy to be changed and the Democratic party to be placed in control of the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, for the Judicial branch will follow the fate of the Executive branch.

The Supreme Court of the United States, which has

the Judicial branch will follow the fate of the Executive branch.

The Supreme Court of the United States, which has been the bulwark of equal rights and fair elections, will, in the natural course of events, ce changed in a single Presidential term, so as to place the ideas of the Democratic party in control of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land. This is to be the first great issue of the campalgn, and the second is like unto it. How can the equal rights of all American citicous be supported and maintained? It is manifest that this will not be done by the Democratic party. The Rebel element now controls that party in every Southern State, where alone it is secured in its political power. The tribunpa of this element is tee disgrace of American civilization.

It will read strangely in American history that the very men who waged unsuccessful war against the Union, who were the cause of the loss of 500,000 men and \$5,000,000,000 of treasure, are now so nearly and \$5,000,000,000 of treasure, are now so near in possession of nearly all the powers of in possession of nearly all the powers of the Government, and only want success in the ciections next Fall to enable show to rule the Government they sought to desiroy, and disregard and reverse all guarantees wan by the Union armics. With such costs, if they carry this election, the rebellion of 1861 is a success; if they fall now the dominant classes will see that they must submit to equal rights for all classes of if they do not, the courts and laws of the Union States will maintain and enforce these visits of the Union the point there will be no division of heatation amous Republicans. See of the United States, in the South as it is North, must be secure in the endominant of the political rights, and every power of the National Copy